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WHAT MAY SOCIOLOGISTS DO TOWARD SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION?

On June 1, 1917, the following letter was sent to over one hundred sociologists in the United States:

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE:

Will you join with other representative sociologists in contributing from three hundred to five hundred words to a symposium in the July number of *The American Journal of Sociology* on the subject: "What May the Sociologists Do toward Solving the Problems of the Present War Situation?"

The editors do not wish to prescribe a form for the discussion. They hope rather that each reply will emphasize conclusions from the writer's particular viewpoint and special knowledge. The following general implications of the inquiry may be suggested:

1. What social values and standards are likely to be endangered by war-time conditions?
2. How are the specific and local problems in which you are interested affected by war-time conditions?
3. How should we correlate problems of the local community with the problems of the nation and of co-operating nations?

For instance, permanent social agencies in Chicago are threatened with twofold disaster: (1) shrinking finances, (2) increased demands for relief. European experience has demonstrated the necessity of early control of such local conditions, not merely in the local interest, but as insurance of general interests.

May not the combined thinking of the sociologists be a factor in solving both the general and the local problems? It is hoped that this suggestion of a preliminary symposium will lead to further co-operation in research and possible formulation of programs.

We plan to use your name in publishing your reply, but will withhold it if you so prefer. Copy for the July number must be in the printer's hands not later than June 15.

Sincerely yours,

ALBION W. SMALL

One question which will naturally be asked regarding such a collection of letters as are here published is, how far it represents the combined thinking of sociologists upon the subjects discussed. In answer to this question a few words in explanation may be pertinent. Any selection of a group to represent American students of society must be somewhat formal and arbitrary. Letters were sent to one hundred and thirty persons, chosen in the main from the membership roll of the American Sociological Society, but including a few men and women engaged in the study of problems related to the war-time situation.

The total number of replies received was sixty; of these forty-one contributed papers. The replies of those who did not send papers may serve, in part, for explanation of the reasons of those who did not respond at all. There were some who intended to participate, as represented by two early letters expressing keen interest in the symposium and promising contributions which never came. Others had attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Pittsburgh and received the request after their return too late to take part. Some were on their vacation or out of town. Many, no doubt, shared the attitude of one teacher of sociology who wrote in explanation of his failure to participate that as students of society "we can learn a great deal more than we can teach in the present situation." Still others, keenly aware of the actuality of certain problems, were convinced that their knowledge of the facts of the situation was not complete enough to permit a statement at this time. A few may have been somewhat surprised at finding themselves included in the group of "representative sociologists," as was a prominent economist who wrote that "though a member of the American Sociological Society, I do not consider myself a sociologist, and therefore do not think that I am entitled to express any opinion on the questions."

The material, in general, fell into certain natural divisions and was accordingly organized under the following five main heads:

I. The National Program.
II. Special Problems of a National Program.
III. Technical and Administrative Problems of Social Service in War Time.
IV. Local Community Problems and the War.
V. The War and Its Problems as a Subject for Scientific Research.

No attempt is made at this time to comment upon the different points of view that are presented. It is hoped that the symposium, as the first stage of the collective thinking of sociologists upon the problems of the war-time situation, may stimulate to further research and organization of investigation. This is the justification for the paper.

I. THE NATIONAL PROGRAM

WIN THE WAR

Every other interest of this country should be subordinated to the attainment of a definitive decision against that for which Germany has come to stand. If that decision is not attained, nothing else will matter much. In particular, when the issue shall have been decided, there should be no staying of the hand of justice in the matter of securing "restitution, reparation, and guarantees." Those who have suffered unparalleled wrongs should decide upon the reparation due, not we. We must not allow ourselves to play the butterfly to those beneath the harrow. It is not the business of the American sociologist to chatter ethical theory from a protected station.

Again, it is plain that we, as a nation, have been propelled a goodly distance along the road of militarism. This militarism of ours is not of the virulent type, but all militarism is of the same genus, if specifically diverse. We ought to see to it that our hands do not become too habituated to the arms forced into them. When the emergency is over, we must not allow the presence of vested interests that will inevitably attach themselves to the present movement to prevent us from returning promptly to the minimum

military establishment practicable. In particular, we should insist upon it that the military arm shall always realize that it is, and must remain, in this country, subordinate to the civil arm—lest we slip into even the remotest purlieus of the illusion that has long dominated our adversaries.

And we must keep up the instruments of peace. The mode of the present is action, and rightly so; but we must not be drawn utterly into it. The war will end after awhile, and living must be resumed along former lines. It is peace that is lasting, after all. We must keep our peace apparatus from being disrupted and paralyzed. In particular, we must resist whatever tends to injure our educational system. In the future we shall need all the educated men and women we can get.

A. G. KELLER

YALE UNIVERSITY

MAKE WAR A CRIME

The best contribution that sociologists can make "toward solving the problems of the present war situation" is clear thinking. Of all the world's great needs in the present juncture, clear thinking is its greatest need. Of all the true and clear and sane thoughts that the world needs, the one that it most needs to clearly think and to spread from mind to mind till it becomes part of the *common sense*—the sense held in common—is the thought that war is wrong, unjustifiable, intolerable, an abomination to be by all means suppressed and eradicated.

Paradoxical as it seems, it is right for America to go to war just because war is wrong. Our war is a war against war. Nothing can ever justify war except the desire to stop or prevent war or tyranny.

War is on precisely the same ethical and intellectual level as perfidy and violence in private life. The only ethical and intellectual difference is that war is "the sum of all villainies." It is worse, for in it villainy is raised to the *n*th power.

Strange as it may seem, there are millions who do not think that war is *ipsa natura* wrong. Historically it has been "the business of gentlemen." Kings were glorious in proportion as they con-

quered. And today men verily believe that war is a normal and proper method of international competition, that it is not only inevitable but right for the strong nation to conquer the weaker nation and so to extend its dominion. Not only the Hohenzollerns and the Junkers, but millions of the common people of Germany believe it. And there is grave danger that Americans will believe it, that when the blood of our sons begins to be spilt we shall be given over to the spirit of national bigotry and hate and the lust of conquest, and that, if we do conquer, we may become drunk with the delirium of imperialism.

There was a time when men as moral as Abraham believed in polygamy, slavery, and infanticide. Polygamy and slavery were quite as thoroughly intrenched in human nature as war. But common sense now condemns *them;* it is time for us to have a common sense condemning *war*. It is no more a justifiable form of competition than for rival storekeepers to rob and murder each other, or for rival candidates for political office to eliminate each other by lurking in the dark with daggers and shotguns.

Crime is an act that violates the will of a power strong enough to punish the culprit. This is essential to the definition of crime. An act does not become crime merely because it is wicked. It may be as wicked as hell itself and still it is not crime unless it violates the will of a power strong enough to punish the perpetrator. There has been no power strong enough to discipline the nations. For this reason, and for no other, war till now has not been crime. The next step in progress is the establishment of a power with regularly constituted agencies for forming and executing judgments, which shall be strong enough to discipline nations. This must be either a republic of free nations or a world-empire. This step in progress must be achieved or else civilization will be subject to a *reductio ad absurdum*, and man must abrogate his title of *homo sapiens*. For war is not only the *n*th power of all villainies, it is the climax of all imbecilities by which the nations, since they cannot burn up their own wealth by billions and slaughter their own sons by hundreds of thousands, simply exchange work and accomplish these results.

The necessity for compulsion to keep the peace among the great nations may be temporary and brief—a characteristic of transition.

There will long continue to be necessity of physical restraint for individuals to prevent them from violating the group code. But that any great and free group under the leadership of its constituted authorities should violate its own group code in so imbecile and dastardly a way as to make war would seem to be highly improbable when once a rational group judgment upon the subject of war had become a part of the common sense of the civilized world. But first there must be a rational group judgment in place of a tradition that perpetuates and glorifies the promptings of unbridled instinct. We shall never get away from instinct, but in other realms of human activity instinct has been redirected by reason. Civilization is impossible on the level of unrationalized instinct.

Sociologists must engage in a propaganda for a reasonable world-judgment and world-sentiment on the subject of war.

EDWARD CARY HAYES

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

RE-ESTABLISH A BASIS FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

It is a profoundly serious situation. Three years ago many sociologists were hoping for the general and practical acceptance, by all the Great Powers, of the principle of international arbitration. The soul of that principle is the willingness of a sovereign state, which has a controversy with another sovereign state that diplomacy has failed to settle, to allow some outside authority to settle it after hearing both the parties concerned. The standard of conduct thus set up rests primarily on good faith. Whether an adjustment by such an arbitration is capable of physical enforcement or not makes no difference here. The true sanction belongs to the force of morals and good faith.

This principle has a high social value. It treats a state like a moral being. It accepts its pledges. It looks to its honor as the guarantee of their fulfilment.

The war has given this principle a vital stab. It has attacked it on its weakest side. It has put in issue the good faith, without

which no international intercourse can really flourish. The Allies have formally declared that they cannot trust the word of Germany. In their reply to the German peace overture, under date of December 30, 1916, they say that "after the violation by Germany of her solemn engagements, Germany's promise is no sufficient foundation on which to re-establish the peace which she broke," and that they "refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere" and, in a word, is but "a sham offer." On January 18, 1917, a despatch was published from Mr. Balfour to the British ambassador at Washington. In this he says that before the war Germany stood aloof from the general international movement toward treaties of arbitration. Her acts, however, "did not prove that such treaties, once made, would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when war had broken out, though the demonstration, when it came, was overwhelming. So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no state can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

Sociologists can do something toward rendering the sting of such words less sharp and their consequences less fatal to an early peace. They know that nations express themselves differently at times, and in times of special stress often speak unguardedly on the spur of the moment. They know why the usual courtly forms of diplomatic correspondence have been adopted. It is the "soft answer" which "turneth away wrath." The science of human society teaches us that much may be accomplished in smoothing away international complications by recognizing the good points in a nation's character, though it be an enemy, and perhaps by treating it as better at heart than it may have seemed to show itself. It teaches us also that the practice or resort to international arbitration is too ancient, and has become too general, ever to be abandoned or even essentially impaired. This is the kind of doctrine which sociologists can maintain—and maintain with a confidence well warranted by the whole history of civilization.

In the long run modern governments will seldom be found to repudiate plain treaty obligations. They may fail occasionally, but in the twentieth century, save in rare instances, a great power will be true to its word.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN

NEW HAVEN

SOCIAL POLICIES AFTER THE WAR

Sociologists in this great world-crisis have an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate the utility of sociological teachings as aids in the solution of national and international problems. *Naturally*, civilization should be retarded a generation or two, because of the waste and destruction of war and the hatreds engendered among nations. But as an offset to this decimation of life and property and loss of kindly feeling, social prevision or telesis should be able to make applications of well-recognized principles of sociology and social psychology, so as to eliminate ill-will and to multiply constructive achievements.

One might therefore suggest that during the coming months sociologists and their fellow social scientists should strive to prepare themselves to offer constructive suggestions to such problems as the following:

1. What terms of peace can be suggested, so inherently just to all nations concerned, that the bitterness of hostility and the rancor of defeat may be at their minimum?

2. What is the proper basis for a league of nations which will effectively guarantee and safeguard world-peace?

3. What international agreements in respect to war debts and trade relations are advisable, so as to prevent vindictive economic rivalries bound to culminate in other wars?

4. How are the nations best to conserve the achievements of invention and scientific discovery employed in destruction, so as to utilize them for the upbuilding of civilization; for example, the submarine, the airship, and the new forms of explosive?

5. What lessons may be derived from the war in respect to the elimination of waste—personal, domestic, industrial, and governmental?

6. What can the war teach us as to the advantage of national regulation and control over great industries for the sake of national efficiency and economy?

7. The possibility of the gradual substitution (after the war), for the military draft, of a system of national civic service, emphasizing a vocational and social training as a preparation for effective citizenship. In such a system a sufficient number of young men could readily be set apart for instruction in military and naval arts and sciences.

8. In view of the great object-lesson of the war in respect to intoxicating liquors, what should be a proper sociological policy (not necessarily prohibition) toward the manufacture and sale of liquors?

9. Problems of the family will require special attention, owing to the multiplication of the widowed and the orphaned, to the thousands of crippled husbands, fathers, and sons lacking specialized vocational instruction, and to the numerical inequality of the sexes, because of the loss of so many males through battle and camp diseases.

10. How to develop a policy in social welfare that would utilize those war experiences gained in handling a nation's social problems as a whole. Decentralized philanthropies should now yield place to a national policy of social uplift, and national and state departments of social welfare should systematically lessen pauperism, crime, intemperance, and sexual vice.

J. Q. DEALEY

BROWN UNIVERSITY

SUPPORT, IN WAR, THE REFORMS BEGUN IN PEACE

Both during and after the present war sociologists should be in the very thick of things. As specialists in group psychology they are in a position to aid in checking mob mind, to serve as a mediating agency between those who seek to suppress free speech and those who want to talk in season and out without taking the trouble to think, to serve as clarifiers of public opinion, to neutralize sentimentalism and lying oratory. Moreover, they may help to put the brakes upon the tendency to superfluous organization,

to warn the public against factitious leadership and the legend which tends to gather about the unscrupulous and daring adventurer, to safeguard the public against the exploitation of those who would abrogate for private profit all our hard-won standards of protection for men, women, and child workers, to expose those who under guise of patriotism are attempting to dodge well-recognized personal and social obligations, to lay low the romanticists who seek to glorify war, to insist that war is a confession of failure and is only excusable as a police measure, to prevent in some measure the institutionalizing of suspicion and hatred between classes and nations.

This is a big program and can be carried out only by a division of labor among the sociologists. But that it is a program based upon facts is easily demonstrated. Charitable funds are drying up in favor of war schemes. Societies for the care of the needy, the afflicted, and the children are retrenching because their subscribers are afraid of income taxes or are making (frequently needless) war economies. Lukewarm supporters of social-welfare measures are taking the opportunity to dodge the issues. The air is full of crossing wires strung by personal ambition. Organization is becoming a mania. Duplication of effort is rampant. In the first hysterical outburst of patriotism a general move occurred to abrogate laws protecting the hours and working conditions of men, women, and particularly children. Schools were virtually suspended and children ordered out upon the land. Much of this misguided and vicarious patriotism has been checked and the threatened disorganization of schools and labor standards averted, at least temporarily, but many hazardous and foolish notions are still current. Many crocodile tears are being shed over the possible killing by taxation of the goose that lays the golden egg. Newspaper space is all but unobtainable for legitimate social-welfare news.

If we cannot move as a separate national body, we can support the national propaganda societies working for health, just taxation, maintenance of social-welfare standards, etc. There is a possible opening for publicity through the Creel Committee at Washington. Locally we can work through the committees of

public safety, the Red Cross, and such organizations as the Central Councils of Social Agencies.

From the standpoint of sociology our most important service would apparently be the convincing of the public that war burdens are a sacrifice—something to be accepted generously and added to current obligations, not substituted for them. Or, put otherwise, that it would be the bitterest irony for our armies to win a glorious victory in the trenches of France and come home to a country that had defeated itself behind their backs. For general sociology the present crisis offers an unparalleled opportunity to gather materials wherewith to check up current social theory and to formulate further inductions.

ARTHUR J. TODD

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

EXTEND THE CIRCULATION OF THE SURVEY AND THE NEW REPUBLIC

There is danger that, in trying to save the world for democracy, we may adopt the methods and animus of its opposite; that we may confound unification with absolutism; that, in achieving system and efficiency, we may obstruct the process of voluntary grouping and intelligent criticism. The hope is that the constructive social forces now operating on an international scale may become vigorous enough to supplant the negative ones.

For realizing this hope the university is peculiarly responsible. Here, if anywhere, are perspective, method, reflection, sanity. I pass over the obvious contributions which university men, especially those in the various departments of social science, may make—writing, public speaking on the issues of the war, lecture courses outside the college walls, evening sessions, etc. Ordinary college instruction, given by men whose outlook is scholastic, may be unable to penetrate the students' armor of sluggishness and conventionality. What I wish to stress is the importance of disseminating knowledge of the *modus operandi* of the public mind in the modern community. Group psychology, psychological sociology, or social psychology (whatever name is given) must become a

working force in the conduct of citizens, to the end that the members of the community may become aware of the social stimuli which are playing upon them. It is not an exclusive concern of those who give formal courses on public opinion, for all the historical and social sciences should be approached from the standpoint of a psychology of social contacts. As a practical expedient to counteract the bombardment which emanates from the newspaper and other agencies which build up unconscious social attitudes, I suggest that sociologists make special effort to extend the circulation and influence of the periodicals which stand for analyses of social causation and impartial interpretation of changing situations. I refer to publications such as the *Survey* and the *New Republic*, as well as to the more academic journals of the social sciences.

To keep the university going is not enough. It is imperative to clean and oil its machinery, to increase its horse-power, and to foresee its destination. In the light of the principles of unity, interdependence, and differentiation of function, which the war has forced the most inert mind to recognize, the curricula, methods, and aims of the university need social surveys. The day of reckoning for traditions which are sheltered by academic courtesy is at hand. Its standards of justice, honesty, its administration, its faculty meetings, the relation of faculties to students, etc., must first embody the principles which shall guide the affairs of municipality and nation.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

UNITED ACTION BY SOCIOLOGISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS

I am greatly interested in your proposed symposium on the question, "What May the Sociologists Do toward Solving the Problems of the Present War Situation?" It seems to me that we have an unusual opportunity to call attention to causes and show the people what to do in order to change the social order and prevent some of the calamities that now are appalling us.

You may be interested in this word as showing how the questions at issue are affecting some of our people. Representatives

of the social service departments of the churches met last week to consider our duty at this hour. Among other questions we discussed the financing of the war, and some men were in favor of the Liberty Loan and such a policy for financing the war. Others felt that this at best was an emergency measure and should not be accepted as the settled policy for the future. Yet, when we proposed the appointment of a committee to consider the question at issue, some men objected and said that such a course would be little else than treason. This indicates a most serious danger in our American life. It illustrates the fatalism of the multitude of which Mr. Bryce speaks, and it shows the helplessness of social workers when it comes to large questions of national policy. It really amounts to the old idea that the king can do no wrong, though in this case the king happens to be Congress.

I find also a marked disposition to sidetrack all questions dealing with social justice and industrial reform; and to my mind here is the most serious danger at this hour. Unless we are very careful, questions of fundamental justice will be sidetracked for many years, and men will come to believe that the only thing we can do is to accept things as they are and deal in palliatives.

May I suggest that the sociologists and social service workers come together and spend some time facing these questions, trying to find the fundamental principles which need emphasis?

A PROMINENT SOCIAL WORKER[1]

THE SOCIOLOGIST AS SOCIAL PROPHET

The sociologist can give direction in the turmoil of plans and suggestions which the war has generated in every community. Many who have been aroused to the seriousness of the situation have responded to the President's appeal to help the country. There has been "mounting in hot haste" to meet the rather inchoate demands of the situation. There has been little lack of volunteers, but of leaders to train and guide them there has been a great and

[1] This reply was a personal note to the editor, not intended for publication.

still unfulfilled need. The sociologist, of all men, should be able to furnish this leadership. His vision should see clearly what is primary and what secondary in a program. He should furnish the teachings of experience in order to prevent mistakes. Much wasted energy can be saved by him for useful purposes. For example, he can counsel women desirous of making Red Cross bandages and supplies first to get in touch with the Red Cross authorities and secure the specifications to which such supplies must conform.

The sociologist can help to co-ordinate the forces available. Much trouble arises from the fact that people get in each other's way. Contrast an army with a mob. In the event of any crisis a thousand cross-currents set in in almost as many directions. Thus, at the outbreak of the war—and the practice still persists in many places—the Red Cross, the Associated Charities, various relief organizations, the local council of defense, each set out to do what it could, often without consulting the others and without division of the labor to be done. Jealousy arose, duplication of effort resulted. There was no team work. The sociologist may not always be the best organizer in the community, but he should know the problem and should be able to suggest how the various organizations can be co-ordinated.

Acquainted with the principles according to which men in great masses act and knowing the elemental factors of the social process, the sociologist is by training fitted to be the social prophet in the crisis upon us. For example, he knows that certain opposing ideals have brought on the war. He knows that even illusions cannot be dissipated in a day. He knows that new ideals and common interests alone can make a new world wherein can dwell righteousness and peace. He is well aware that, after the necessity of the present emphasis has passed, new adjustments, both international and national, must be made and new ideals must take possession of the peoples of the Western world. He is sure that the problems after the war must not be lost sight of during the war. He can help to see that they are not now forgotten.

J. L. GILLIN

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PUSH THE "SOCIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW"

The sociologists may unite upon a well-defined, positive program for conserving the social values already attained and for urging upon practical opinion a practical social idealism (to be attained) in international matters.

In the first place, there is a group of concrete social standards which must be kept steadfastly before the public mind. The list is long, but certain standards may be mentioned by way of illustration: (*a*) the maintenance of the child-labor legislation that has become the law of the states or of the nation; (*b*) the conservation of woman-power in industry; (*c*) the safeguarding of the health and energy of men in industry; (*d*) the reorganization of social relief work, so that established charitable agencies will not be handicapped and so that the civilian relief of proper needs of war may be met expeditiously (the importance of proper allowances by the government to the soldiers, so that their dependents may not need charity is essential); (*e*) the necessity of prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors as a conservation measure; and (*f*) the fight against the presence of organized vice in the vicinity of soldiers' training camps and in behalf of the organization of constructive recreational activities for the leisure hours of the soldiers in training.

In the second regard, there is the necessity of pushing the sociological point of view to the front. If applied to matters of war finance, the sociological point of view involves the conscription, not only of labor, but also of wealth and incomes of certain types (no one in this country should profit from the manufacture of war munitions). If applied to the food question, it would mean probably the creation by Congress of a board of at least three members (not the creation of a position of "food dictator"). Such a board could exercise more wisdom than could one individual, but, more important, democratic control without loss of efficiency would be conserved. If applied to the censorship of the press, it would involve probably the creation of a board of at least three members. What individual is wise enough to exercise the vast power wrapped up in deciding what news shall be given out or not given out when that news affects the welfare of 100,000,000 people?

In such a plan, in the long run, is not the spirit of democracy endangered? A board of censorship of at least three members—to be appointed by Congress and to include the President—would conserve the spirit of democracy and at the same time would undoubtedly guarantee as wise and as efficient control as would any other plan. If applied to international affairs, the sociological point of view would mean the creation of a genuine international spirit on the part of individuals and of nations. It would mean a democracy of interests within the nation and a democracy of nations themselves. During this war for democracy it ought to be possible for our nation actually to develop more democracy within the nation than we have known before. It is also imperative that our nation, including the powerful interests within the nation, increase its international spirit—a spirit which will create and actively uphold international institutions for conserving the progress of the world through constructive measures.

E. S. BOGARDUS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

TRANSFORM IDEALS AND PRINCIPLES

The situation in America and in the world at this hour is a challenge to social leaders. It is a challenge to all kinds of leaders; but it is a direct challenge to sociologists and churchmen. How have these calamities that now threaten civilization come about? What are the causes and conditions that have produced these results? And what can we do to cure these evils and prevent the recurrence of such catastrophes?

The most serious fact about the present situation is the helplessness of the recognized leaders. The church is supposed to understand the mind of the Lord and to know what to do in any crisis. Yet the churches do not know their mind on these questions at issue; and so they cannot speak in a united voice with convincing authority. Religion as embodied in present institutions seems utterly impotent and can do little to enlighten the nations. The economists are not agreed on the best means of financing the war and cannot give any clear light. Sociologists deal with social

causes and forces and know something of social tendencies. Yet so far they have no voice that commands confidence. This breakdown—almost bankruptcy—of present recognized leadership is one of the most significant facts of the hour. Each group of thinkers and workers has seen a part of the field, but there is a failure to see the field as a whole. Paradoxical as it may seem, we must know the whole to see a part.

What can the sociologists do at this time? Three things are vital: first, we must find the causes of the tragic phenomena; secondly, we must see the next steps in social reconstruction; thirdly, we must dare to lead men in the search for social justice and international reconstruction.

The fact that we have such social evils as poverty, crime, disease, feeble-mindedness, physical defectiveness, misery, is evidence that some radical defects and maladjustments exist in the social order. Never again can we be satisfied with mere palliatives and repairs. So long as present conditions exist, these tragic phenomena will appear. Yet what must we do and where shall we begin?

In the industrial world we have a condition that is little better than civil war. It is admitted by all that the present industrial order is working badly. Many frankly declare that the wage system has broken down on our hands. It is certain that there are some false principles in the present social order; so long as these principles and presuppositions remain, that long "the goodly fellowship of the apostles could not operate our present industrial order and make its workings just." The principles and methods of the economic world today foredoom the industrial order to be a scene of confusion and strife. Yet what must we do to bring in a better order of things? One illustration may make our perplexity evident. Some years ago a pastor related this incident: A member of his church, a man at the head of a great steel mill employing some five thousand men, said: "Pastor, I want you to help me; I want to get my business on a Christian basis. I cannot increase the wages of the men very much with trade as it is; and, after all, that will not solve the problem. We try to treat the men kindly. But there is something beyond this. Now tell me what to do and I will do it." And the pastor confessed to me: "Batten, I did not

know what in the world to tell him." The times of that incompetency God may wink at, but he is commanding us today to act more wisely. Yet what must we do to get our industrial life on a moral, Christian basis? Here is the direct challenge.

Then the fact that such a calamity as the present world-war could occur is evidence that something is radically wrong in our present civilization. The world-war is a challenge to us to scrutinize carefully the underlying principles of our civilization that we may reject the false and affirm the true. The moment we consider the accepted principles of our civilization we see that such a calamity as the war was inevitable. There is no mystery about it. It comes as a surprise to no one. The causes of the war are deep-rooted in the ideals and principles, the policies and ambitions, of the nations. When men heap up explosives and throw around firebrands, an explosion is foredoomed.

The primary causes of the war are found in the ideals and principles of the nations. Hence the primary reform must be made in the ideals and principles of the peoples. But what shall we do and where shall we begin? What principles must be rejected and what must be affirmed? Any leadership, be it church or college, that cannot show us the way out is no leadership at all.

Here is the supreme challenge to the sociologists of the world to prove what their science and leadership are worth. The present situation demands that sociologists interpret the causes of the tragic phenomena of modern society; that they show us what to do and where to begin. In a word, there is an unusual opportunity to show the way in social, industrial, and international reconstruction.

SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND BROTHERHOOD
AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY

STUDY THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE WAR

We are confronted by *un fait accompli*—the country is at war. How it came to be at war is a question for the historian. Most sociologists, I take it, whatever be their opinion with regard to

war in general and with respect to the expediency of the action of the Congress in declaring a state of war, are interested, first of all, in bringing this war to a successful conclusion. This being their first consideration, they, like all loyal citizens, are ready to contribute their small part personally to perfect our national efficiency in order to meet present conditions.

There are certain questions arising from these conditions, however, which belong particularly in the field of sociology, pure or applied, and which on that account should engage the present attention of all sociologists as such.

First among these, at least in my mind, is the ever-present question of educational readjustment, the adaptation of our educational agencies to the true demands of social progress. This is a question in which I am particularly and doubly interested on account of my relation to the education of university students in my classes and to adult popular education through university extension. The partial inefficiency of present standards of education has, I think, been demonstrated. What fundamental changes should be made? To what extent, for instance, should we favor the introduction of the military idea in our educational practices, if we are to favor it at all? What system of physical education would best meet the present and future social need? This is a sociological as well as an educational question, and in regard to it sociologists should have something definite to say and should say it soon.

A second question arises from the nature and extent of the concessions demanded of the individual citizen by the government as war measures. To what extent are they necessary? And how far may they safely be granted? *Silent leges inter arma.* Successful war means certain restrictions of speech, of the freedom of the press, and of the right of assemblage. Such restrictions, however necessary, are always dangerous, for they are likely to be insisted upon and continued after the conditions which gave rise to them no longer exist. They are right who fear that the standards of democracy are endangered. It is obvious that, without free speech, a free press, and the right of assemblage, democracy is nothing but a name. Should not sociologists attempt to do

something to impress upon the public mind the temporary character of most of the concessions now made—to stamp them with "for this trip only"?

Thirdly, there is the further problem of determining just which of these concessions should be permanent. The war, terrible as it is likely to be, terrible as war always is, will undoubtedly bring in its train certain beneficial results. It will reveal, for instance, certain weak spots in our social, political, and industrial organization. It will surely impress upon all who reflect in the slightest degree the fact that unrestricted individualism means weakness in a nation when strong outside pressure is brought to bear upon it. It will illustrate the advantages of industrial co-operation and, in certain instances, of national control of industrial operations. At the end of the war some of these advantages will incidentally have been secured. Sociologists might well contribute something to the determination of the extent to which, when the war is ended, there should be a return to the *status quo ante*, particularly in our industrial life. There will no doubt be a demand for such a return in cases in which a return will be equivalent to reaction, on the ground that all concessions due to the war were granted with the understanding that they were to be of a temporary character. Any progress gained at the immense cost of war should be conserved, and sociologists, by emphasizing the practical teachings of their science, may help conserve it.

Finally, we should attack at once the problem of social reorganization when the war is concluded. What should be done in the way of international agreement and organization to prevent the recurrence of war? That is perhaps the greatest political and sociological problem of the present age. Shall we strive for international disarmament or a world-court? For a league to enforce peace? Or shall we center upon the need of a fundamental reorganization of the industrial economy of the world? Sociologists, by virtue of their training in the specific field of social development, should be able to throw some light on this great question, and I, for one, should like to see it made the subject for consideration at the next meeting of the American Sociological Society.

I. W. HOWERTH

II. SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM

Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism

The war has revealed more clearly than ever before the lack of historical perspective on the part of the public at large. An example of this is the failure to recognize that the development of a strong national consciousness has resulted again and again in an offensive policy which has sometimes taken the form of a career of militarism and attempted conquest. While the causes of this phenomenon have varied considerably and have in some cases included dynastic and religious factors, as well as the usual demographic, economic, and political factors, it is evident that this has happened to the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, Spaniards, and several other nations within historical times.

Both sides in the present great controversy have usually ignored this important historical fact. This has been notably true of the Germans and their allies, who still remain blind to the fact that the megalomaniac Teutonic pretensions are manifestations of an exaggerated national ego, which has again arisen to curse the world. But it has also been true of ourselves and our allies, for we have been too prone to attribute the aggression of the Germans and its horrible results to the inherent sinfulness of the German or Prussian character.

Here, then, is a great task which the sociologists can aid in performing—namely, to interpret the present world-situation in the light of history. It should be made clear to the public that mankind cannot be safe from another holocaust so long as any nation is likely to develop an excessively strong national consciousness. The practical significance of this fact is obvious. Democratic and cosmopolitan ideals and methods must be encouraged as much as possible in order to counter the dangerous forces for nationalism.

To many of our provincial fellow-citizens the war in Europe has seemed meaningless. From their insular point of view it has appeared to be no more a concern of ours than a war on the planet Mars. To the conservatives our entrance into the war has signified a call to chauvinistic patriotism and nationalism. To many of the radicals the war has meant nothing more than an opportunity for the dark forces of reaction which war and militarism

inevitably release. In their historical myopia these radicals have failed to discern that national egotistic aggression must be suppressed before cosmopolitanism can prevail in the world.

The sociologists, presumably well versed in the facts of social evolution, should contribute heavily toward performing the function of giving currency to this historical interpretation. While the immediate and local social values and standards endangered by the war are of great importance, I believe that the task of clarifying the vision of mankind as to the ultimate significance of the war is of transcendent importance for sociologists. Consequently, by word of mouth and with the pen we should set about fulfilling this great mission.

MAURICE PARMELEE

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

SENTIMENTALITY AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM

1. The one great task before the American people at the present time is to win the war. The first thing for us to do is to arouse all Americans to an appreciation of the fact that our historic isolation is past, that from now henceforward we must devote our minds to the study and our lives to the solution of international problems.

2. The value which is most endangered by the present crisis is that of the higher intellectualism—of reason, good sense, and justice. This is endangered from many sides. The false, mystical, inhuman doctrines connected with the names of Nietzsche, Treitschke, Cramb, and an unfortunate number of followers are being preached with all the fervor, eloquence, and alluring charm of a new religion. On the other hand, reason and justice are endangered by great numbers of sentimentalists in the ranks of pacifism and other isms. Again, all persons have been so impressed in the last three years by the maleficent power of the intellect when used to produce engines of destruction that they tend to forget the beneficent power of the intellect when used for good ends. One lady (A. Hamilton, M.D.) has even written an article on the question "Is science for or against human welfare?"

and has leaned toward the latter alternative. If these tendencies prevail, we shall revert to the Dark Ages—the ages of passion, fear, superstition, ignorance, and consequent cruelty.

Especially in morals is there urgent need of more Hellenism and less Hebraism. In the realm of morals it is most necessary, and at the same time most difficult, to train men to clear and straight thinking. The people as a whole, and especially college students, who are to become the leaders of the people, should be imbued with the scientific spirit in their moral life and thought, in order that they may not be ruled in difficult moral situations by undisciplined sentiments and catchwords. They should know, for example, the psychological reasons why the attempt to produce "brotherly love" between all men has often led to hatred. International relations should be based, not upon love, but upon justice. Sentimentality, as is plainly evident in the present crisis, is inimical to justice. The claim should not be made, as it has been made in some quarters, that America in this war is sacrificing herself for the sake of other nations. America's interests and justifications in the war cannot be understood without scientific ethics.

WALLACE CRAIG

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

FORMULATION OF A RACIAL POLICY

Two problems cry for solution: First, the development of industrial efficiency for our proper maintenance during and after the war. To this end we need a social philosophy and idealism which squares with the public good, and which applies as well to peace as to war. The great danger that threatens us at this hour is that we not only have to meet extraordinary demands, but have to construct a special idealism and propaganda to supply the stimulus. War imperatively demands of us the enlistment of our personal services and an economy in living, thereby to make adequate material sacrifices. Sociology has failed to prepare us for this emergency through its accentuation of multitudinous local problems. It should have established, as a universally accepted concept, the truth that each citizen is part of an organic whole, and

that the interests of both are identical. Had this been done, as advised by the founder of sociology, public service would be the primary motive and pleasure of every citizen, who would wish only for so much of the world's goods as to render him an efficient servant, and what he might acquire above that he would apply only toward increasing the efficiency of others. In times of war we are constrained to act on this principle, but the obligation to act upon it is the same in times of peace. If this principle could now be applied, we would easily meet the war demands and have a surplus for the after-battles for social reform. The real situation is that we are all individualists, wasting a great part of our wealth in goods and human life in ostentatious expenditures for the pampering of vanity, pride, and selfish appetites. It is the low personal idealism of mankind which creates our multitudinous social problems and strews the path of history with wreck and ruin.

The other problem is to establish in the conscience of mankind some comprehensible view of the rights of races to place on this earth and to self-government. We have plenty of fine phraseology on the subject, but are no nearer its solution now than before the war began. When this war is over, will each ethnic group decide for itself under what government it will live? Will the present states of Switzerland and Belgium be dissolved into their linguistic elements, forming still smaller states? Will Ireland be permitted to cut loose from England and confederate with Turkey? Will we allow Mississippi, by a majority vote, to form a black republic and confederate with Haiti? What is to become of Africa and India, where millions now live in subjection to Europe? Until we agree upon some principles that will give answer to these questions, we have nothing to offer as a basis for future peace, and another war of greater magnitude is inevitable.

JEROME DOWD

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

PRIVATE PROPERTY AS AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM

The temptation for many of us, in the present international situation, is to focus our attention on some of the more important immediate problems arising out of the war—the health problems

of the civil and military population, the changes in the age and sex composition of the population, the effect of the war upon the birth- and death-rates, the relation of militarism to individual liberty and family life, the problems of finance and administration caused by the diverting of philanthropic funds to war relief, and the standardization of war-relief expenditures. These problems are forced upon us by the needs of the hour, and they must be wisely and efficiently solved. But there is a more fundamental problem which the sociologists should attack. This problem is to determine the defects in our present scheme of social relationships which caused the war and to set forth the constructive adjustments necessary in our social organization to avoid wars in the future or to minimize their occurrence and to eliminate the waste and loss which go with them. The present war has its causes deeply rooted in our entire scheme of social organization. It has not been caused by one nation or one set of national interests. It has not been caused primarily by the desire to defend the liberties of small nations, to establish a world-empire, or to "make the world safe for democracy." These are not the primary ideals of the war. These shibboleths do not explain the true nature of the struggle. They may serve as artificial stimulants for patriotism, but they are not adequate to analyze or to interpret our stormy time. The war is the result of a system of relationships, and these relationships are based upon existing social institutions—the family, the school, the right of private property, the church, and the state. If we are going to make a rational adjustment of a system of relationships, we must see to it that the primary constituent elements which enter into that relationship are sound and wholesome, with the potential characteristics of flexibility and growth. It is easy to see, for example, that the prevailing concepts regarding private property, with their logical corollaries of foreign markets and new fields of investment, have a primary part in the causes of the war and the war complex. This relationship, easily seen in the case of private property, holds true in reference to other social institutions. Education has too long been used by the ruling classes to maintain established interests and the *status quo* which precipitated the war. From our religious concepts we have

taken the doctrine of retribution, clothed it with the name of indemnity, and are now stupidly applying it to international relationships. The retributive theory, which we have abandoned in the scientific method of dealing with social offenders, is being revived in international relationships to satisfy primitive instinctive impulses and prejudices, which we are not far-seeing enough to discard. The primary function of the sociologist in the present situation is to point out that war arises from defects in a complex of social relationships deeply rooted in all our social institutions and to describe concretely and clearly how we must modify our social institutions—the church, the school, the right of private property, the family, and the state—to avoid in the future the ruin and disaster which are threatening this generation.

JAMES G. STEVENS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LAND DISTRIBUTION AND BIRTH CONTROL

Sociologists can render no greater service to humanity than by teaching the meaning of the man-land ratio and by devising and introducing expedients whereby the factors which underlie this ratio may be controlled and manipulated to serve world-interests rather than sectional interests. While the greater part of this service must be fulfilled after peace has been declared, the preliminary steps cannot be undertaken too early.

The desire for land is one of the strongest and most deep-seated of human passions, and naturally so, since land is the sole ultimate source of wealth of every kind, and the possession of land is the primary requirement for the acquisition of wealth. When the ratio of men to land is so low that territory may be acquired by individuals or social groups, under existing conditions, with relatively little difficulty, and without infringing upon the possessions of others, this passion generates little friction, dissension, or hatred. But when conditions become such that the only way in which land can be secured is by taking it from someone else, the possibilities of discord are unlimited. Most social groups for most of the historic period have lived under conditions of the latter sort, and most

of the wars of history, including the present one, have doubtless rested at the bottom upon the struggle for land. The discovery of America and the other great discoveries afforded the peoples of western civilization a certain respite, since the people from whom the land was to be taken could offer but feeble resistance.

The twentieth century sees practically all the land suitable for habitation by the energetic races of the world so fully occupied by these same races that no nation has now any place to turn to find an outlet for the surplus of its expanding population. The United States, having long served as a safety valve, is rapidly coming to realize that she must throw up barricades; Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Brazil, while still in the stage of welcoming accessions of population, will soon reach the point where the United States is now, and the first two already have strict provisions as to the sort of population they will receive. The day will soon dawn when every aggressive nation will look upon every other nation as one of the obstacles to a seemingly necessary territorial expansion.

Before there can be any assurance of permanent international peace, one of two things must happen. Either nations must be imbued with so high a regard for the rights of other nations that no amount of pressure of population on land will induce them to undertake aggressions upon the territory of others, or else the growth of population must be so controlled that excessive pressure will never occur. The latter of these possibilities apparently offers the most hope.

Successive improvements in the industrial arts will doubtless continue to afford opportunity for increases in population without loss in the standard of living. There is no ground for hope that they will provide for anything like the maximum multiplication of the species. The two phenomena which call for conscious and effective control are obviously migration and reproduction. To devise methods of control is a task worthy of the metal of the most ambitious sociologist.

HENRY P. FAIRCHILD

YALE UNIVERSITY

FEMINISM AND THE FAMILY AFTER THE WAR

Because of the apparent failure of men to live in a reasonable international association, we, as a people, face the danger of a militant skepticism regarding social progress and idealism. Personal contact with conquering force will most effectively teach many men a social philosophy in profound degree reactionary. If law rules in social relations, as in the physical realm, and if social advance may be made by an intelligent control of such law, these facts must be driven into the attention of average men and women. Sociology must forego the luxury of philosophic dissertation and make to popular thought a convincing contribution that shall be both scientific and democratic.

At present a large number of men and women are superstitious in the social realm and therefore badly prepared to meet the new strain that war will surely put upon social standards and values. Our contribution, as scientists, should be a persuasive interpretation of the fact that our social welfare is conditioned by a wise use of our present knowledge regarding social laws. Country people need this teaching even more than city people.

This program requires that we attempt to socialize education and especially the first two years of college training, that the next generation may not lack leaders who appreciate the meaning of social causation. Our present individualistic education is obsolete.

We must also assume a larger obligation in practical social service, especially in regard to new problems that are likely to follow the war. At present practical social workers are obtaining their greatest assistance from the sciences of psychiatry, abnormal psychology, and medicine. We must accept the challenge of the times and prove our social leadership. This requires that we help prepare by our propaganda all types of social workers to meet such war results as have already appeared in Europe—an enormous syphilitic epidemic, fluid family relationships, a greater disproportion between the two sexes, an increase in those physically mutilated and mentally weakened, a decrease of births, the rapid expansion of woman's economic experiences, and the bitter

philosophy of life expressed in "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

We must, also, expect the war to influence profoundly our science.

E. R. GROVES

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

CONSERVE THE IDEALISTIC REBEL

It occurs to me that one of the important problems arising in connection with the war situation concerns those gifted and high-hearted youth of the country who have translated into rebellious conduct their belief that war is the greatest of all evils. There are individuals in every large community who have clearly comprehended the savage cruelties of warfare and who are not amenable to the devices of social control which are always employed by national governments when war has been undertaken. They believe that there is no greater evil than war and that they can contribute most toward the abolition of war by refusing to participate in warlike activities.

These persons, who have not yet lived long enough to tolerate compromise with their ideals, are now in danger of being broken and destroyed by society. But society will have crying need of such stern young idealists when this war is over. They are the prophets of a future civilization which will abolish armed warfare between nations, as our present civilization has abolished armed warfare between persons. They are among the few who are capable of convictions, and who are strong enough knowingly to incur punishment for the sake of ideas. Whether we personally agree with their ideas is beside the point. History should have taught us long ago to cherish such variants, but, in fact, it is almost as easy now as it was in ancient Greece to give them hemlock.

How to preserve the moral and intellectual lives of these valuable rebels, in the midst of the present war situation, is a problem that may well occupy the attention of the sociologists. We are almost as prone as were the men of the Middle Ages to confuse new virtues with vice and unfamiliar forms of courage with cowardice.

Therefore it seems to me that the sociologists, who by profession know and teach the history of civilization, should do what they can by discussion and by influence to preserve rebellious young idealists for the post-bellum times that will feel such sore need of them.

LETA S. HOLLINGWORTH

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

PROBLEMS OF NEGRO MIGRATION

Among the problems created by the present war situation are those which have arisen in connection with the migration of vast numbers of Negroes from the South to northern industrial centers to meet the labor shortage caused by the stoppage of immigration from Europe. One set of these problems relates to the South, the other to the North.

In the South the effort is to handle the migration movement so that there will not be disaster to southern industries, particularly agriculture. The South heretofore has imported annually about seven hundred million dollars' worth of foodstuffs from the North and West. This year, however, because of the exigencies of the food crisis, it is necessary that she feed herself. In order to do this, she must conserve her labor supply.

The problems which just now confront the South are how to deal with migration and at the same time successfully meet the food crisis. Two ways have been suggested: one, to have more stringent labor laws, that is, by force and restrictions endeavor to check the movement; efforts along this line have thus far failed; the other suggested way is to have co-operation between the races with the assurance of better wages and better treatment of Negroes, including, here, protection from mob violence, justice in the courts, and better educational facilities. It appears that the latter way would be productive of the best results.

In the North, as the result of Negro migration, a number of problems have arisen. These problems relate to the treatment of the Negro in public places, the administration of the law as it relates to him, his protection under the law, labor friction, and his general social conditions.

There are a number of agencies which may be used in solving the problem resulting from migration. Among Negroes are a number of organizations which may be of great service in this work. The chief of these are: the church, Young Men's Christian Associations, women's clubs, the "National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes," and "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." White organizations which can render valuable service are: welfare associations, charity organizations, social centers, and the churches. Some of the agencies which have heretofore been used for the uplift of foreign immigrants could now be used for the uplift of Negro migrants, among whom are no hyphens, whose loyalty is not doubted.

In the North, as in the South, much can be accomplished through racial co-operation. By this means better living conditions for Negroes may be secured. Steps may be taken to see that the rights and privileges that the Negroes now have are not curtailed. There should be efforts to reduce racial friction to a minimum, so that riots, such as occurred at East St. Louis, will be prevented. The ultimate object of both North and South should be to make of the Negroes more intelligent, efficient, and desirable citizens.

MONROE N. WORK

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

LABOR AND CAPITAL, AND THE WAR

I am strongly of the opinion that one of the most serious problems emphasized by the war is the labor situation. How troublesome the unrest of American labor has been during the past two years and a half every employer and every economist knows. Strikes and lockouts, however, are only symptoms of conditions. Unsatisfactory conditions are the real cause of the strikes. In spite of apparent gains, labor as a whole is not as well off as it was before the war. Wage gains have been absorbed by increases in living costs. There are more strikes right now than at any time since the war began. This is in spite of apparent gains and in spite of appeals to patriotism.

Labor-union leaders, by joining hands with war leaders, have to a great degree lost the confidence of the workers. Join with this the Russian revolution, and you have the items that make for danger. The lines that relate American workers with Russian workers run across all seas. Labor, instead of being a local or a national matter, has all at once become an international matter. As I write Socialists are dictating terms to the world!

If the war keeps on and if we do not see more co-operation between employer and employee here in America, it does not take much imagination to see the fires that burn in Russia leaping across the boundaries to start a conflagration in the rest of Europe and in this country as well. The lines are all laid for such an event.

I see no way out except for labor to be taken into the confidence of employers and of governments as never before. Labor must get more money. Capital must divide profits with labor. The only way that capital can save itself is by saving labor. What I mean is this: Labor is going to have more. It is going to have more *anyway*. The only question to be settled is whether labor will get what it wants by fair means or foul—by earning it or by taking it, by producing it or by confiscating it.

Remember that labor can do what it wishes to do so long as it doesn't run counter to economic law. There is no other force that can withstand labor, united and determined. It is up to us then to spread right economic principles among the workers; to open business up to them in frankness and co-operation; to share with them the rights and privileges that we have claimed as capital's exclusive rights. The sooner we get about this the better it will be for all of us. Hence, my answer to the question, "What can sociologists do toward solving problems of the war situation?" is this:

Get after the capitalistic interests of the United States. Show them what a precarious position they are in, and urge them now to take labor in at the front door cheerfully and not to wait until their house is knocked down.

ROGER W. BABSON

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Labor on the Pacific Coast

The greatest service which the sociologist can perform is that of helping to straight thinking on social questions in the face of the destructive forces of fear and self-interest. Traditional beliefs menace the position of rational social ideas, so that authority and force, plus emotionalism, endanger our better standards. As an illustration, certain interests on the Pacific Coast have urged the admission of Chinese coolie labor without restriction "for the period of the war," there being no attempt to give evidence of the need of this change in our established policy; and the movement has gained considerable headway. Similarly, the urgent demand for labor threatens the education and vigor of childhood. Sociologists should unite in the effort to protect child life against the demand for child labor. We ought also to urge vigorously a war-emergency policy of prohibition as a safeguard to health and as a measure of efficiency. We ought to be heard on the problem of how the war should be paid for. We should push the development of greater efficiency in local welfare organizations, in view of increasing needs. And we might wisely urge an expansion of the Federal employment service, to meet the more varied demands for employment which we shall soon have to face.

Walter G. Beach

University of Washington

Education after the War

War is abnormal in no respect so much as in its overmastering demand for immediate results. Of the perverse trends which the present war has brought I shall suggest two which it will be the duty of a sound social philosophy to counteract or curb. The passion for efficiency, interpreted in terms purely mechanical, was already well developed before the war, and of course the war itself has greatly intensified it. In the period following the war the habit of subordinating moral to material ends and individual to mass interests will doubtless have become firmly fixed. The sociologist who has hitherto felt impelled in season and out of season to hurl a hot gospel of organization and discipline at our

limp, sprawling individualism, will probably, by the irony of fate, now find himself forced to champion the doctrine of individual freedom and initiative in the interest of maintaining a proper balance.

A parallel tendency, also well developed before the war, but enormously accentuated by it, is vocational overspecialization in education. It is true that this tendency has found a measurable degree of sanction in the glittering half-truths of recent educational theorists, whose chief appeal has avowedly been to social interests and to certain elusive conclusions of so-called social psychology. There is always present in the popular mind a suspicion that no part of education which cannot be immediately translated into practical utility is worth while, and the fussy type of patriotic endeavor of many educators in recent months has helped to encourage this suspicion. It will become the task of sociology in the post-bellum period to establish again the wider social function of education and to interpret all types of educational effort as an investment rather than an immediate turnover.

Sociology in America is still primarily a teaching subject. This simplifies the problem of its reaction on society in normal times, and it is through its influence in normal times that sociology may hope to be most fruitful. How a national spirit may be molded and organized by educational agencies, all the world sees in the case of the present Germany. With equally definite purposes, but directed to quite other ends, American sociology may play its part in building a sane and efficient national life.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

III. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN WAR TIME

CONSERVATION OF FUNDS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES IN WAR TIME

I wish to discuss in the space allotted to me the probable effects of the war on private charities and the ultimate effects of these on social organization, and especially on the maintenance of the stand-

ards which it is the aim of private philanthropy to maintain. Many of those in attendance at the recent National Conference of Charities and Correction who represented private charities seemed very much concerned about the income of their societies for the coming year on account of the war.

Some of the difficulties which beset private philanthropy may be illustrated from the situation here in Columbus, Ohio. Several weeks ago the citizens of Columbus raised $40,000, which was allotted to Columbus for the Y.M.C.A. work in the army camps. A short time ago about $25,000 was raised to care for French orphans. In another week an attempt will be made to raise $250,000, which has been assigned to Columbus as its share of the $100,000,000 which the National Red Cross is to raise in the United States. These amounts are several times as much as are raised in Columbus in ordinary years for charitable and philanthropic purposes. Aside from these sums the citizens of Columbus have contributed large amounts for foreign relief. Much is now being contributed in service and money for the military relief of the Red Cross, and much may also be needed the coming year for civilian relief. With interest centering in the foreign war, will not the local philanthropic work be forgotten? This is the question which is being asked everywhere.

The demands upon private charities will probably be greater than ever before for the following reasons:

1. While everyone able to work may be employed, the prices of necessaries of life have risen much more rapidly than wages have risen and consequently the unskilled wage-earner will find it much harder than ever before to maintain a reputable standard of living.

2. Those who, owing to the death, illness, or incapacity of the breadwinner, are supported in whole or in part by charity must be aided more than ever before on account of the increased cost of living.

3. The interest in increasing the industrial output of society will lead to all kinds of efforts to break down our child-labor laws, laws restricting the employment of women, and laws limiting the length of the day and conditions of employment for men. It has

been boldly suggested that one of the beneficent effects of the war will be the abandonment of our present foolish policy of withholding children from employment.

4. The same forces which make for the breaking down of standards with reference to work will also cause the lowering of standards with reference to education, sanitation, housing, and the strengthening of the forces which make for the exploitation of the poor.

All of these things will demand redoubled efforts on the part of private agencies to retain the standards of industry and living conditions established after many years of effort and struggle.

The present taxation law before Congress provides for a progressive income tax which is very radical in character. The necessity for conserving the interests of private charities led one of the speakers at the National Conference of Charities and Correction to advocate the exclusion of the income tax to such incomes as are contributed to charities and religious organizations. Some of the arguments for such a provision in our new income-tax law are as follows:

1. It is more important in times of war than in times of peace that the standards of private philanthropy be maintained.

2. It will cost more to maintain these standards when the country is at war than in times of peace.

3. Funds used by the better private philanthropies are used for public and social purposes, and upon the whole the funds collected by these societies are expended as nearly for the public good as the funds collected by the income tax, which will be expended by the United States government.

4. If private philanthropies will be left without funds, their work will remain undone or else will be taken over by the government. In times of peace the government is unable to do this work as well as private philanthropies; in times of war the work of the government must be more inferior still.

These arguments are made under the assumption that when a heavy income tax is paid and other contributions must be made for various purposes, owing to the war necessities, those who con-

tribute regularly to the support of private philanthropies will have much less to give than ordinarily.

J. E. HAGERTY

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES IN WAR

American sociologists will shortly be confronted with two practical problems in urgent need of solution:

1. Shrinking financial support of permanent social agencies and charities, a situation which is the logical consequence of the pressure of increasingly heavy taxation upon the wealthy, the well-to-do, and those of moderate means who ordinarily contribute to the support of social activities.

2. An imperative need for intelligent conservation of social and human resources, such, for example, as family relief and rehabilitation, industrial training, and vocational guidance of war cripples.

The first of these circumstances may ultimately mean public administration and financing of social agencies and charities to a considerable extent. But the principle of public administration will probably involve the use of a large number of volunteer workers in the capacity of unpaid trained visitors. In this connection it is helpful to call to mind the splendid constructive work done under the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, by volunteer effort, and the enormous expansion of volunteer work through the machinery of the Red Cross. These are convincing examples of what can be done in a social emergency and may be illuminating suggestions of the trend of future developments.

Transition from the present condition of many private charities and social agencies to the condition of public administration will come in the course of popular education and social evolution. But the growing demand for trained social workers may be met by intelligent provision now on the part of American sociologists.

Already several of our schools for social workers are offering courses of training for emergency social service. I believe that one of the ways in which American sociologists may be of service in the present national and social crisis is by offering courses in "emergency social service" for selected groups of promising persons.

The content of these courses should be standardized throughout the country on the basis of a condensed and pithy treatment of the established principles and methods of modern social work. Among other things such a course might well include a study of the normal life and development of the family, the social problems which the family faces in war time, a thorough, concrete, and direct study of the social resources of the community and the state for dealing with these special problems (for example, local charities, public and private, hospitals and institutions for special classes, state laws governing workmen's compensation, mothers' pensions, woman and child labor, educational statutes, housing laws, etc.), always making the application to a concrete case, and most of the time spent in practice field work under the supervision of the instructor and professional specialists of co-operating agencies, as the charity organization society, a settlement, etc.

F. STUART CHAPIN

SMITH COLLEGE

CONSERVATION OF THE EXISTING SOCIAL AGENCIES

If ever the pillars of society seemed to be falling down and the foundations of civilization crumbling under our feet, the occasion is the present. The dissolution of structures and the disorganization of fundamental interests resemble the general chaos which accompanies some great terrestrial upheaval. The most of us are stunned, if not completely bewildered. For what is there to hope when the expected refuses to happen? How be otherwise than resignedly pessimistic when the utmost efforts of humanity and nations are being exercised to destroy life, impair the physical stock, breed poverty, and stimulate crime? Have we assurance that what we do may not promote the process of disorganization? Is not the best we can do the salvage of the wreckage rather than building for the time after the Great War? These are the first reactions your invitation provokes.

The great desire of multitudes of persons to help in some way to promote the cause of the nation in this war has precipitated many new organizations. No doubt some of them are needed,

but many of them are duplicates and substitutes for organizations which have existed. It seems to me to be imperative that we promote the conservation of old and trusted agencies and the strangulation of certain of the new. Otherwise our efforts at betterment and conservation will be paralyzed and our strength sapped. Helping people to conserve their common sense is perhaps as wise and constructive an undertaking as any which we can assume.

A very particular problem which all considerable communities must face is the co-ordination of old and new agencies or agencies attempting functions in the same field. The Red Cross, for example, will undertake the relief of soldiers' families. This involves the local relief organization, and it will be necessary to define the functions of each organization and provide for co-ordination and co-operation.

What appeals to me to be the greatest assistance social scientists can offer now is to use their influence toward fighting autocracy within the nation as well as without. I do not grow enthusiastic over imposing democracy on over-the-sea nations while we are allowing industrial and commercial leeches to make colossal fortunes out of the necessities of war and to remorselessly extract the last farthing from the unprotected masses of our own nation. I never conceived such shameless greed as my fellow-countrymen have exhibited and now persist in exhibiting. Our biggest job will be to help our nation to organize itself against the enemies in our midst, many of whom are sacrilegiously shouting: "A war for democracy!" I appreciate what the United States has contributed to the democratization of the world in the establishment of representative constitutional government, of complete religious toleration by separation of church and state, and of a society free from the strangling effects of iron-clad classes and castes than any the world has known; but I likewise realize that in some respects our national democracy is the most undemocratic and the most autocratic of all great national societies. If we have influence with Congress, the time is very opportune to make it felt.

JOHN M. GILLETTE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

Maintain Social Standards

It is obviously the duty of the military and naval authorities to mobilize the industrial and the human resources of this country as quickly and as adequately as possible, to the end that the Great War may be brought to an early and decisive conclusion. Quite as obviously the duty falls upon sociologists to promote in every way possible the effective functioning of all those agencies and activities which are the safeguards of the physical and moral well-being of the people and which have so largely to do with the development of qualities and characteristics which make a people great both in time of war and of peace. Vigorous protest must be made against any measure, short of extreme military necessity, which tends to break down any of these safeguards.

War-time conditions are sure to require a readjustment of many of our social standards. One need not assume, however, that all of our social standards will thereby be endangered. It is only the relatively less essential that are likely to disappear, and out of the stress and strain of war-time conditions will come new standards related closely to methods of economy, deeds of sacrifice, and habits of discipline. The sociologists should be among the first to call attention to the value of these new standards.

It is said in some quarters that we are now in danger of being Prussianized, as evidenced by the effort to restrict liberty of speech and to establish a rigorous censorship over the public press. This I believe to be a baseless fear. We may rightly grant that in a democratic form of society an intelligent and informed public opinion is the chief source of strength, any impairment of which is not to be tolerated; but it should be remembered that we ought, on that very ground, in justice to ourselves and to our own interests, to urge at the present time a general understanding and acceptance of the military and naval necessities of the case.

This is a time to raise, rather than to lower, the standards that have been set up thus far in social legislation, such as the laws relating to factory sanitation and to the labor of women and children. Renewed efforts must be made also to extend the work of our schools. We need to make sure that we have an educational system that is, directly and unmistakably, democratic both in

principle and in results. It is a time when we ought in particular to urge young women definitely to prepare themselves for the new responsibilities which they in increasing numbers will be called upon to assume in the near future.

All of our local problems and responsibilities are intensified and made even more complex than ever by war-time conditions. Social workers of training and experience should not, at the first opportunity and without special reason, resign from responsible executive positions in their local communities. They occupy positions of strategic importance and can be of the utmost service in correlating the problems of the local community with those of the nation at large and of our allies. Extensive use will no doubt have to be made of volunteers in connection with our various social agencies. The noteworthy courses of training for volunteers which are just now being organized in many communities are worthy of very liberal support and encouragement.

The sociologists, in common with others, have probably been underestimating the virtues of war, particularly in the case where a nation wages war, not for conquest or aggression, but for the enforcement of a great principle in the interest of human brotherhood. Be that as it may, this is clearly a time when the fundamental facts and principles of societal organization need to be strongly emphasized, and it may very well be that some contribution to this end may come from the sociologists.

J. E. CUTLER

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

MUNICIPAL STANDARDS IN WAR TIME

The National Municipal League has definitely determined to go forward with its work, believing as it does that the maintenance of city government is a pressing immediate and future need. It would be most unfortunate, at a time when every ounce of energy and efficiency is needed, to complicate the problem by allowing the movements intended to raise municipal standards to languish or lapse.

So far as I have been able to learn, this will be the uniform practice of the affiliated organizations in the various parts of the country. Whether it will be possible for them to maintain their before-the-war-time standards of activity is of course a question that cannot yet be determined, because there is no way of ascertaining to what extent financial support will be diverted to other causes. The present indications are that the National Municipal League will suffer less than the local organizations and many other national organizations, because its policy has been to depend upon the small contributions of a considerable number rather than upon the subsidies of a few. We are expecting that there will be some abatement of support, and consequently we are introducing as many economies as possible, although extravagance has not been a characteristic of the management.

To me it seems important that the machinery of every local community should be placed upon the most efficient basis with the least possible delay, as a matter of wise economy, as a matter of efficiency, and as a matter of sound public policy. For many years I have believed that the excellent administration which has characterized the government of German cities was due to the enormous imperial taxes necessary to maintain the imperial establishment. The war is creating a similar situation in this country. Our national and state needs are so tremendous that there will of necessity have to be an enormous increase in the borrowing of money and in the raising of taxes. As a consequence, as never before the localities will have to scrutinize the expenditure of every dollar and insist that there shall be a dollar's worth of value for every dollar expended. This tendency will be accelerated by the fact that the demands upon the cities are increasing so rapidly, and the high cost of living will necessitate an increase in salaries. The improvement which will result from this condition of affairs will, I am persuaded, be a permanent one.

So far as I have been able to observe, there has been no tendency whatever to let down the standards already achieved. On the contrary, the movement has all been in the other direction.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Educational Standards and War

Standards in education are endangered.—The Wisconsin legislature recently passed the appropriation for the normal schools of the state. A member is reported as saying that the bill gives $92,000 more for operation for the next two years than was appropriated for the past two years. But two years ago the normal-school fund brought over a balance of $34,000; this, together with other items which need not be enumerated here, means that the eight normal schools of the state must exist for the next two years on about the same amount of money as they have for the past two years, although they have a thousand more students now than they had then, besides all the tremendous increases in the cost of supplies and the cost of living for teachers. In what ways this will lower the standards of these schools in training the young people who are to be teachers in the public schools of the state can be dimly foreseen at present.

One way of economizing is to be the shortening of the term of the summer schools from nine weeks to six. Nine weeks has been the length in the past, so that students can do half as much work in the summer term as in the semester of eighteen weeks, but someone has announced that the same academic credit will be given for work in the short term as in the longer.

Standards in religious work are endangered.—I have something to do with the finances of one of the churches of this city and can see trouble there. With the church, as with the school, costs of fuel and other supplies have mounted, even though pastors, like teachers, may be held for a time at their former salaries. Therefore, unless increased funds are forthcoming, some features of the church work must be given up. But funds are shrinking rather than increasing; many contributors reduce or cancel their subscriptions, and not one has offered to increase.

The only recourse which occurs to me is to maintain standards of quality as far as possible, and to make the cut in quantity or in kinds of work which it is possible to do without. An entire lack will be made good when better times come, but a standard in quality is hard to attain and, once given up, may never be recovered.

F. R. Clow

State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.

Social Hygiene in War Time

It is generally recognized that the problems of prostitution and venereal disease bear an important relation to the military efficiency, and that it is imperative to deal effectively with these problems as they arise in connection with the military training camps now in existence or soon to be established in this country. More serious, because more far-reaching in their results upon national interests as well as upon individual welfare, are the problems of the infected person himself, of the sources of such infection, and of the possible results when men who may have become infected with venereal disease and not cured before discharge return to civil life.

The governmental agencies for dealing with these problems include the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, recently established, with Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick as chairman, and charged with watching the moral conditions in training camps and the zones surrounding them and with coordinating the many agencies which are seeking opportunity for service in connection with the training camps.

The medical departments of the army and navy and the United States Public Health Service are faced by the task of providing facilities for the diagnosis of syphilis and gonococcus infections among candidates for enlistment and for medical advisory and treatment facilities for those admitted to the military and naval service, as well as for the control of venereal diseases in the cities and communities accessible to the military camps.

The Secretary of War in his recent letter to the governors of the several states made public his determination that the training camps, as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius, shall not be places of temptation and peril and pointed out the patriotic opportunity and responsibility of state and local authorities for the maintenance of clean conditions, concluding with the following significant expressions: "As I say, the War Department intends to do its full part in those matters, but we expect the cooperation and support of the local communities. If the desired end cannot be otherwise achieved, I propose to move the camps from those neighborhoods in which clean conditions cannot be secured."

If any plans for the repression of these evils are to be effectively carried out, there will be opportunity and need for widespread and active co-operation on the part of persons and organizations in civil life. Just what form of work may best be undertaken by any particular agency cannot be determined until the location of the training camps is known and the powers of the military authorities are definitely fixed. But the government will look largely to the civil authorities to repress prostitution, the use of alcohol, and other vicious conditions in the towns to which the soldiers in training have access in their leisure time. In spite of the progress of public opinion in respect to methods of dealing with prostitution, there are still towns where segregated districts are tolerated and military training camps may be located near some such communities. It is also likely that even in towns where conditions are now satisfactory vicious forces may become active when the military training camps are established. It is possible that official action may need the stimulation of private initiative to meet such situations.

Aside from removing the opportunities for indulgence in vice those who desire to be of service in promoting the moral and physical welfare of the troops in training will without doubt have opportunity to help provide wholesome forms of recreation. The Commission on Training Camp Activities, through the Y.M.C.A. and perhaps other agencies, will have charge of such facilities within the camp precincts, but it is not to be expected that the men in training will be continuously confined within military limits. It is easy to foresee a vigorous demand on their part for amusement of one form or another. For the sake both of the men in training and of the civil population there should be an intelligent and effective organization of the best forces in all of the communities to which the men have access, to see to it that recreational and social activities are adequate, suitable, and properly conducted.

The American Social Hygiene Association has placed its services at the disposal of the national government to assist in carrying out this general program and is specifically interested in the repression of vicious conditions in communities accessible to training camps, educational activities both for men in training and for

the general public, including the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and circulars of information, the stimulation of public opinion to the support of practical measures for dealing with conditions which favor the spread of venereal diseases, the securing of an adequate supply of salvarsan, the creation of facilities for the treatment of infected persons in the civil population, and the like.

WILLIAM F. SNOW

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

PROSTITUTION AND WAR

The greatest service that any group in the United States can perform for the nation is to help save the newly created American army from drunkenness and immorality.

Section 13 of the law, approved May 18, 1917 (H.R. 3545), authorizes, empowers, and directs the Secretary of War "to do everything deemed by him necessary" to suppress vice in military camps. The National Council of Defense, the American Social Hygiene Association, the Association of American Colleges, and the Commission on Training-Camp Activities, recently appointed by Secretary Baker, are now working on the problem. It is determined to make the training camps "free from vice and drunkenness in so far as it is humanly possible to make them so." Chastity is recognized as possible and necessary.

The spiritual and cultural interests of the soldiers, no less than the present and future welfare of society, demand a supreme effort now. There is no challenge to our idealism and effective patriotism more exacting than this. Problems of thought can wait. Failure to master this one will result in irreparable harm to society, in spiritual, economic, and social loss that cannot be overcome in a century.

The government has declared itself for Christian standards of morality. Sociologists can do nothing more vital for the nation than help to realize this practical ideal. During the first eighteen months of the war in Europe "one of the Great Powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal disease, contracted in the mobilization camps, than in all the fighting at the front." The problem is at our doors. "Extensive prostitution in its worst

forms was accessible to all military camps on the border and in Mexico, in most cases easily accessible with the exception of outposts and a few points where the evil was greatly reduced by vigorous repressive measures on the part of military authorities." "Communities . . . . without exception not only failed to cooperate adequately with military authorities in suppressing prostitution or making it inaccessible to soldiers, but many of them vigorously opposed such measures on the ground that it would hurt business or for political reasons" (from a report on "Prostitution in Its Relation to the Army on the Mexican Border").

The following excerpt from the *Social Hygiene Bulletin*, May, 1917, indicates the field in which work is to be done:

> If any governmental plans for the repression of these evils are to be effectively carried out, there will be opportunity and need for widespread and active co-operation on the part of persons and organizations in civil life. Just what form of work may best be undertaken by any particular agency cannot be determined until the location of the training camps is known and the powers of the military authorities are definitely fixed. But it is safe to assume that the government will look largely to the civil authorities to repress prostitution, the use of alcohol, and other vicious conditions in the towns to which the soldiers in training have access in their leisure time. In spite of the progress of public opinion in respect to methods of dealing with prostitution, there are still towns where segregated districts are tolerated and military training camps may be located near some such communities. It is also likely that even in towns where conditions are now satisfactory vicious forces may become active when the military training camps are established. It is possible that official action may need the stimulation of private initiative to meet such situations.

There are erroneous views to be corrected. Personal and social ideals are to be made more powerful. Religious sanctions and spiritual laws are to be set forth with particular reference to the situation and its problems. Civil administration of cities near the camps must be compelled to accept and respect the fine moral principles that the War Department declares. Public opinion in cities and in camps must be brought to bear on the whole problem. It would be an honorable achievement if our sociologists could contribute their share in this campaign to save Christian manhood from this supreme horror of all war. No other service to the nation can mean as much.

WILLIAM J. KERBY

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

War and Unskilled Labor

I. "What social values and standards are likely to be endangered by war-time conditions?"

Socialists are in the habit of saying that in time of war the nations turn to socialism. There is a certain amount of truth in this statement. War is compulsion, and in time of war it is necessary to organize society pretty largely on a compulsory basis. In time of war we pass from the realm of freedom into the realm of compulsion, which is of course exactly what the socialist proposes. I am not at all alarmed, however, that we shall remain on a quasi-socialistic basis when peace returns. The chief danger is that we shall be so disgusted with the whole compulsory business that we shall swing too far in the opposite direction. If there is one sociological principle which this war has emphasized, it is the importance of Herbert Spencer's distinction between the militant and the industrial types of society. The longer the war lasts, the greater will the name of Herbert Spencer become. It is to be hoped, however, that we shall not swing so far in the direction of freedom as to run into license. Before this war began we had enjoyed freedom for so long a time that many people had become blasé and imagined that they were tired of freedom. After we have lived a few years under the realm of compulsion, we shall find ourselves much more tired of compulsion than we ever were of freedom. We may therefore expect a revival of liberalism after the war.

II. "How are the specific and local problems in which you are interested affected by war-time conditions?"

The most important local problem of any community in which I am acquainted is that of the oversupply of unskilled labor and the consequent low wages, unemployment, and poverty of the unskilled laborers and their families. One effect of the war has been to reduce immigration, and therefore to reduce the oversupply of unskilled labor. In addition to this, the recent bill for the restriction of immigration, which may be considered as the most constructive piece of legislation we have had during the last decade, has still further reduced the oversupply of unskilled labor. Every unskilled laborer in the country would, if he were

strictly self-interested and not at all patriotic, pray for a continuance of this war. It is proving to be his salvation. It would seem, however, as though immigration could be restricted and other measures more humane and less ferocious than war could be taken for the reduction of the oversupply of unskilled labor.

III. "How should we correlate problems of the local community with the problems of the nation and of co-operating nations?"

I do not think I have anything to say on the third question.

T. N. CARVER

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

RURAL SOCIOLOGISTS IN THE WAR

The sociologists in the open country are practical. Almost every one is an officeholder. They are as follows: county agent of agriculture, employed by the state and the nation as a farm adviser or secretary of the farm bureau of the county; the county leader of boys' and girls' club work; county secretary, when there is one, of the Y.M.C.A. or the Y.W.C.A.; the country minister; the country school teacher; the public-health nurse, occasionally employed; the district or local supervisor of schools; the principal or teacher of agriculture in a consolidated school and a few other such types. The paucity of professional service among country people compels every one of these employees of public or private agencies to be something of a philosopher.

The war has called out the man in khaki, and with him has emerged the man in overalls. In this war the farmer is about as important in public estimation as is the soldier. The war promises to set farming forward in the estimation of the country and greatly to extend the agrarian movement, which had been going on with accelerated pace during the past ten years and has been clearly advancing for fifty years. One cannot be sure whether the war will make the American farmer or will break him; but every indication is that higher prices, the essential to self-respecting and modern living in the country, are to be paid the farmer in the early future. It seems probable, therefore, that rural sociologists should

be optimistic. They have been urging for ten years past, since Professor Warren, at Cornell, standardized the study of labor income, that without an adequate pay for his work the farmer could not support social institutions. Now it is probable that the farmer will be able to support social institutions.

The farmer cannot be forced; the soldier can. No nation can compel the farmer to farm, because the tillage of the soil productively is a spiritual process. It must be done in response to motives. It is always a matter of persuasion. A price for products adequate to the high standard of living is believed by social workers generally in the country to be the motive that has been lacking. Now it is hoped that it will be secured.

Toward this better country living there have been very great advances made in the past ten years—good roads, telephones, rural free delivery, parcel post, and, last of all, rural credits, at least in their beginnings, in the Federal Farm Loan act.

The existing defects in country living brought out by the war are:

First, the Federal Farm Loan act and the various legal attempts on the part of states to secure for the farmer an adequate supply of money, to be loaned on favorable conditions and at a reasonable rate of interest, have not yet come to be utilized by the farmer. The country dweller was caught unawares by this war in the midst of a slow but thorough and sound social improvement. If now the farmers can avail themselves of the ample loan facilities which are promised them, but which it is not yet sure that they will take, and if the farmers can learn the business habit of borrowing and of doing their business on credit, one great difficulty, perhaps a chief difficulty, in the retarded economic life of the farmer will have been overcome.

The second great difficulty is the lack of labor. Various attempts are being made to induce laborers to go to the country. Those who know the country realize that country labor is a matter of inheritance, almost of heredity, and they are doubtful of the attempts to induce city boys to go to the country. It is a great problem and by no means as yet solved. Probably during the period of the war various expedients, even including the labor of

delicate women on the farm, will be tried out, and we may possibly go so far as to discuss and to alter our standards in reference to oriental labor before the war is over.

The third great difficulty in rural social life as affected by the war is that of marketing the farm product. In quick response to the needs of the country, farmers throughout the whole land have greatly increased their acreage and are stoutly striving to supply the needed raw material. After the conscription has taken from the whole country a million men, the supply of farm labor will be still further limited. Whether the farmer will be able to cultivate and harvest the crops of the present summer, 1917, is a great question. It is easier to plant than it is to cultivate or to reap; and, worst of all, the farmer is not assured of a profit in the fall. If the national government would place large orders for the staple crops, such as wheat, corn, rice, and potatoes, at a fixed rate, announced early in the summer, this large government order of millions of bushels in every one of these staples would tend to maintain a minimum price and to assure the farmers that this year and in next year their labors on the land would be repaid within certain prescribed limits. Something must be done to assure the farmer during the years of the war, and for a time after, that his extra labor and his heavy investments in connection with the attempt to produce increased crop returns will be repaid.

The correlation of the problems of the country and the service of country communities during the war time is already arranged. The county farm agent, or county demonstrator, known by various names in various parts of the country, is to be the local leader in the whole project. The national department of agriculture in Washington is well prepared. In co-operation with the state departments they have matured their policies through years immediately preceding the war, so that they are able to carry the whole burden. In their organization should center every effort to serve the nation in the tillage of the soil and the production of larger food products. It becomes every rural social worker—clergyman, school teacher, public-health nurse, or whoever he be—to put himself in line with the organization of the state and of the nation; for this organization has already become sympathetic, social, and

humanitarian. There is, indeed, in the country a severely felt lack of a leisure class. Few are the men and women who can give themselves without pay to the study and to the propaganda of the country. Almost every worker in the country is employed, and this gives a character of meagerness and of sordidness to the whole process. Nevertheless, a profound social passion animates this great body of employees. They are already in harness and they promise to do good service through the severe strain of this incredible burden of war.

WARREN H. WILSON

COUNTRY CHURCH WORK, BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IV. LOCAL COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND THE WAR

THE RURAL COMMUNITY AND THE WAR

The immediate threat of the war to values as held in time of peace, as appears in the rural community in which I live, is a loss to education. Without much consideration most of the state schools immediately on the declaration of war excused from their classes all young men who desired to spend the remaining school months on the farm and allowed full credit for their school work to the end of the year. That the privilege was abused goes without saying. Despite the fact that conscription applies only to men at least twenty-one years of age, boys of eighteen are being enlisted as volunteers from the high schools, normal schools, and colleges. Young men as school teachers and superintendents and principals of high schools are likely to be difficult to secure. As a shortage already existed, this condition will be serious.

The work of gardening and farming is being stimulated and children are being employed in greatly increased numbers. While this condition is not wholly bad, yet so great is the pressure placed upon families that reasonable recreation is being neglected and many children are overworked.

Owing to the stimulus to production, it looks on the surface as if more people in this section will have enough to eat the coming winter than is usually the case. I think I detect an increased con-

cern for the relatively few poor families on the part of the more prosperous, who themselves have found the high cost of living inconvenient. However, relief is little organized and suffering will continue. Community study might help, if there were anybody to do it.

A matter aside from the subject proposed by the *Journal* has appealed to me as of special interest. If, after consultation with experts, it appears feasible, why should not the government appoint a commission to see how far the inmates of federal and state prisons may profitably be utilized in the army? I perceive difficulties, but what better can one who has offended against the laws of society do in the way of restitution than to come to the rescue at such a time, and in what better school of rehabilitation can he receive discipline for possible citizenship later?

J. T. HOUSE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
WAYNE, NEB.

DECREASING INTEREST IN CIVIC ACTIVITIES

1. There seems to have been a marked shifting of attention from our domestic problems, including many lines of constructive legislation. Doubtless with our own entrance into the conflict the shift will be accentuated. Various interests which would profit from such a shift of attention appear to have fostered it. If the public becomes sufficiently absorbed in the war, not only may threatening radical legislation be curtailed, but it may even be possible to restore at least a part of the conservative régime of the past. Perhaps this same dissipation and shift of public interests may also provide opportunities for class and individual advantages or exploitation of the public, especially by securing legislative advantages to favored industries and by giving opportunity for the accumulation of larger fortunes out of the profits of the war. If it proves to be impossible to secure legislation assessing through taxation the larger part of the expense of the war upon those who profit most from it, instead of placing it through bond issues upon those who suffer most from it, practically all other social evils arising from it will be intensified, owing to the general economic

depression of the masses of the population. I do not expect the war in some mysterious manner to bring in its wake a constructive and progressive régime.

2. There has been a marked slackening in most of the useful activities which normally go on in society. Educational standards, for instance, have been lowered. Appropriations for social development have been curtailed, and interest in civic organizations and activities in my town has decreased markedly. There is less money available from contributions or legislative appropriations for carrying on these agencies. The only activities which have shown a quickening, so far as I have been able to observe, are those which contribute rather directly to the successful prosecution of the war. Planning for future social development is much less conspicuous than before.

3. Co-operation with the nation is now being secured through stimulation and organization of production. Conservation of all resources, abandonment of extravagancies, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of commodities which are merely luxuries or worse, thus setting labor and materials free for useful production and consumption, a better organization of the time and energies of people, the elimination of competitive sports and amusements organized on a purely commercial basis, the organization of the retail market in such a way as to eliminate many of the wastes of competition, the supervision of the purchasing, preparation, and distribution of foods and other standard necessities of life, the limitation of wasteful advertising, are a few of the other possibilities of co-operation, but they probably will not be put into effect. They would be good for times of peace as well as for those of war.

L. L. BERNARD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

INCREASED INTEREST IN COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

It is very apparent through the West that the present war crisis is awakening a great social consciousness, which was dormant in the prosperous times of peace. While all classes are exert-

ing themselves to meet the needs of the nation, there has never been a time when a more general response was given toward meeting local problems.

It is a fact that but a short time ago most of the activity for social and civic improvement was left to a few enthusiasts, women's clubs, or special committees. This has been entirely changed—at least in Kansas. The "rank and file" of every community are responding to every appeal which has for its object the improvement of living conditions and the possibility for increased efficiency within the community. Business men, professional men, laboring men, churches, clubs, and lodges are all uniting their efforts as never before. This is merely a reflection of the nation-wide appeal for the best there is in us, and America is responding by putting forth an effort to attain the best.

The spirit of co-operation and the desire for a chance to do something are everywhere in evidence. Every day we are receiving requests at the University of Kansas for aid and advice in regard to the organization of local, as well as state-wide, social movements. Already over a dozen cities have asked for aid and direction in making social surveys during the coming year. These requests have not come from isolated groups, or from individuals interested only in some one particular phase of community activity. The requests have come from representative groups—in at least six of the cities from a well-organized committee, representing every social and economic group and desiring a thorough inventory of the community's social assets and liabilities.

The present war crisis has awakened a desire in practically every American to do something. The people are anxious to do whatever will make their community, their state, and their nation more efficient. It behooves the trained sociologist to do his best now, to meet the demand for leaders to organize these willing forces, and to establish a permanent responsible relationship between the general American public and the problems of the community, the state, and the nation.

MANUEL C. ELMER

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

COMMUNITY PROGRESS IN WAR TIME

There are two great social concerns in war time: the spirit and condition of those who fight for us and the spirit and conditions which prevail in the community life.

It is rather early to make prophecies or to examine experiences. It has been my privilege during the early weeks of the war to act as associate chaplain and associate director of educational work at the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, where 5,000 men from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan are preparing for leadership in the army, and simultaneously to continue the relationship of director of social city planning in two progressive industrial centers.

The spirit of these new volunteer leaders of the army is wholesome and decidedly sensitive to the necessity of assuring social progress at home as well as international security abroad. Among those who have spoken to these new leaders have been some who have emphasized the social struggle which has been going on within our national life. The interest, applause, and subsequent discussions warrant the confidence that these men are going to think seriously and eventually to act upon the great moral and social need of our nation. With quiet but real devotion to the great cause of freeing the future from the grip of a treacherous autocracy, they believe that those who serve at home must devote their energies as heroically to the protection of the man as those who are privileged to share in the great contest in the far-flung battlefield in France. We are hopeful that the fine spirit and the democratic ideals of these new volunteer leaders will permeate the army which will be mobilized within a few months.

It has been encouraging to note the attitude of those who are largely responsible for the progress of social movements in the two industrial centers of Flint and Midland, Michigan.

They have both responded to the appeal to do more for the community during war times. Men who have not been able to go to the front have expressed their willingness to do larger service at home, both in time and money, and have shown a new interest in the standards of life. Children have been organized into community groups under adult instruction for gardening, recreation, and other fields of service. These cities have developed social

mobilization plans, more complete and far-reaching than were ever considered in more peaceful days. The stranger has been sought out and compelled to declare himself either as a community asset or liability. Public improvements which are for the good of the city have not been curtailed. Industries have faced new situations with courage and the working forces have shown a fine spirit of co-operation.

Great social emergencies will arise. The vultures will get busy in days of distress. Selfish business, greedy individuals, and disloyal combinations will seek to set aside laws and standards of living for personal advantage. This will be a part of the great battle in its industrial aspects calling for clear thinking, definite statement, and courageous action. The sociologists who are willing to share the spirit and the burdens of those who lead in the Great War will have an opportunity of utilizing great emotions for social ends. The sociologist who merely sits in the gallery to direct the experiences of the country in war time will neither understand its true spirit nor utilize it for its noblest ends.

MYRON E. ADAMS

THE COMMUNITY PROBLEM A WORLD-PROBLEM

The first result of war-time conditions is increased disorganization, personal and social, and the development and expression of sentimentalism, some deep and genuine, some shallow. This has already found illustration in peace and antipeace, in conscription and anticonscription demonstrations, and in various forms of rebellion against well-established standards and customs and against constituted authority. Mob rule is seen in many sections along with wild demonstrations of fervid patriotism, much of which soon vaporizes, leaving individuals and communities for a time at least less capable of sane, everyday living. The University here has just gone through such an experience of demoralization, with some two or three days of open rebellion, due to the fact that the faculty and students did not agree on the question of dispensing with final examinations; but, just as saner counsels finally prevailed here, so in the country at large a period of disorganization

will doubtless be followed by a period of rational organization, industrial and social, such as our nation has never before experienced, and might not have experienced for decades or even generations.

In answer to the first question, then, as to the relation between war-time conditions and social standards and values, I would say that there will be a tendency toward a devaluation of all values, followed by a revaluation of all values, and that in this revaluation reflective nationalism will be accorded a higher place than ever before. In this revaluation, however, all standards and values will be looked upon with relation not only to the good of our country, but with relation to the good of all countries and peoples.

This suggests an answer to the query as to the relation between local problems and those of the nation and co-operating nations. The relation is vital. Each social group should consider itself as a vital organic part of a more inclusive social unity and seek to perform its function as efficiently as possible. Every problem is an indication of maladjustment. Maladjustment in any part of an organism or social organization affects every other part, and often, if not usually, in direct proportion to the perfection of the organization. Every community problem should be viewed and dealt with as a part of a state problem, of a national problem, of a world-problem. Every world-problem, too, should be viewed as a local problem. This will tend to develop reflection and scientific social endeavor, and may eventuate in such a degree of unity of thought, feeling, and activity on the part of various social groups as may be comparable to the unity that characterizes intelligent personality.

If the above analysis be at all correct, the following program would seem worthy of consideration: First, all sentimentalism should be harnessed and put to work and the truth be ever stressed, that the highest patriotism and truest social service find expression in the faithful performance of present duties, whether on the firing line or in the commonplace tasks of daily life. Secondly, as all human life is essentially one, the great social problem is to see all human problems in this large relationship; but however high or broad our vision, our feet must be kept on solid ground, and we

must take one step at a time. Thirdly, all officials should be alert to abort mob activity, by force if necessary, but especially by preparing leaders and by organizing public opinion.

L. M. BRISTOL

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE STOCK-YARDS DISTRICT

The realization that our community was a part of the world's war came slowly to those of us who had touched the war in Europe only through the experiences of our neighbors.

When the square mile of our Stock Yards was completely fenced in, and guards put at every entrance, and people called it a stockade, it seemed close upon us. When some of our neighbors were called "alien enemies" and had to secure a permit to live within a half-mile of any government building or munitions factory, then we began to feel that the war was indeed a reality, and that for weal or woe we altogether must meet our fate.

In time of peace an American industrial community of many nationalities, of different languages, with ancient prejudices and superstitions, presents many problems. In time of war what these problems may become is still an open question, but one that makes the thoughtful apprehensive. It is too early to have any conclusive facts concerning the effect of the war upon the family or community life. All one can say is, perhaps, to state the situation showing the effect of the war upon industrial conditions and infer the effect upon social life.

This stock-yards community of unskilled workers depends largely upon the packing industry for its livelihood, an industry so specialized that it is necessary to have an oversupply of labor to meet the needs of each day. In the past the oversupply has been so excessive as to affect the wages, especially of the unskilled. Since the war began and immigration diminished, the demand for labor has been a troublesome problem to the employers, but a seeming advantage to the employed. Wages have been increased, and for the past two years work has been steadier than usual. When the workers, mostly Poles, Slovaks, and Lithuanians, became

conscious of the undersupply of labor, they grew restless. In separate departments there were constantly sporadic, unorganized strikes. This general unrest was somewhat allayed by a universal raise of wages throughout the various plants. It is doubtful if wages were ever higher and work steadier than during the past two years. Women have worked the legal ten-hour day or ten-hour night, while men, who have no legal limitations and no organizations, have had much overtime work. The rise in wages of course has not kept pace with the high cost of living, and the family wants and needs have driven the wives to work. Large numbers of married women with young children have gone into the packing-houses. Many asked for night work because they said "my man can be with the children." One employer of women made during one week an inquiry into the hours of sleep these mothers were able to take in the day time. The answers showed that none were able to secure sufficient sleep. Some had two hours, others four and five, while others said "we sleep when we can." These facts so shocked the superintendent of one plant that for night work he prohibited the hiring of mothers of small children. We hear that others are planning to follow his example.

One neighborhood physician told me that some of his patients broke down under the strain of this night work. One mother, working at night, who had five children, a husband, and four boarders, was taken ill. The first physician called in said she must go to the hospital for an operation, but the second, our neighbor, prescribed complete rest, and plenty of sleep, and no more night work.

We cannot help wondering if this is the beginning of a worse condition later. And can it be prevented? Are we to repeat the mistakes made in England at the beginning of the war, when, to secure the greatest amount of output in the shortest period of time, women and even children were worked day and night, and Sunday also, until it was discovered that the effect upon the output, as well as upon the workers, was very bad? Then the Minister of Munitions made an investigation and some radical changes.

If the war continues, women will of course have to take the places of men, perhaps to do the work they have never done before

and are illy fitted for. May we not maintain legal standards for the protection of woman and child labor and prevent mothers with young children from working at night? There is sufficient experience to prove that output is not increased by weary men and women.

The experiences of the present press to the front some solemn questions that we as a community shall have to answer. Is there danger that in our eagerness to gain the world for democracy we may lose our own democratic soul? We hope not, but only intelligent co-operation in making public opinion can save us from the mistakes made in other countries.

MARY E. MCDOWELL

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT.

V. THE WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS AS A SUBJECT FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

THE NEED OF A METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The best service which sociologists can render their country in the present crisis is to do all they can to develop and popularize their own science. "Ample and accurate information" is the foundation for success in public business as well as in private business. The social sciences should be in a position to furnish all the information needed by the government and the people to guide them aright in this crisis. Unfortunately, however, the social sciences are so divided among themselves that no one thinks of turning to them for guidance in the present crisis. We cannot blame the public for this, because the social sciences are as yet far from presenting that ample and accurate social information which is needed for guidance in constructive public policies. They are still largely in the stage of hypothesis and are often, I regret to add, developed in the service of fads, metaphysical and social. It is surely time that the sociologists close up their ranks and develop an adequate scientific method to furnish, in language which all may understand, the social information needed for the guidance of our social life. Perhaps if this had been done adequately this war would have never been on our hands. Unless it is done to some extent during the war, we shall not escape from the war, even if we win, without grave damage to social values.

Quite evidently the thing which we need most in the present situation is to learn to think, not in terms of individuals, or of classes, or of nations, but in terms of humanity. We must get away from our individualism, and from our equally menacing "classism," to a true nationalism, which will make our nation but one member of a co-operating family of nations. We must learn to think, in other words, from a world-standpoint, and teach the people to think and to judge from that standpoint also. The most pressing social need just now, in a practical way, is to develop social leaders to teach the people to think in terms of humanity. There can be no assurance for world-peace on a world-wide democratic basis in the future unless this is done.

All this of course implies that the higher work of civilization, in the fields of education and science, must not be allowed to lapse during war time; nor must the constitutional guarantees of liberty of conscience, of thought, of speech, of the press, and of assemblage, within the limits prescribed in our state and federal constitutions, be permitted to be abrogated. For upon these guarantees rests the possibility of the democratic society and world-peace of the future. Yet it is just these social values and standards which are most likely to be endangered by war-time conditions.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

STUDY THE PROBLEMS RATHER THAN DISCUSS THEM

I believe that there is serious danger of interference and obstruction to the general good from public discussion, during the war, of fundamental sociological questions, and that the rule for war work by professional sociologists should be "thorough, scientific study of social organization and phenomena during the war, in order that the wisdom of these experiences may be gathered for future use, but very little public discussion of sociology during the war." If the interest of the general public is diverted from ways and means of winning the war to social readjustments, groups of "the superficials" will complicate public affairs by attempts to force reforms when the nation is in difficulty and unprepared to give thorough

consideration of their desirability. These are times when our educated professional leaders in social development ought to keep steady and help the general public to look straight ahead and to push through to a finish the heroic task that has been assigned the United States by our ideals of civilization. As an example of the *sort of thing not to do*, let me report that Dr. Scott Nearing, late of the University of Pennsylvania and the Toledo University, is author of a pamphlet entitled "The Germs of War," or "A Study in Preparedness," which is "Series No. 24, price 10 cents, copyrighted by the National Rip-Saw Publishing Co.," and which is super-superficiality, begotten by emotionalism, and disgraceful to the social sciences. Emotional determination back of action gives it "the punch," but thinking is degenerated by uncontrolled emotions. The professional sociologists who become emotionally aroused better get attached to war work, and use their skilled judgment in executive leadership in activities that help to win the war, but postpone discussion of sociological problems until after the war, when they will have the wisdom that comes from experience.

There will be the most excited and distressing scramble for success in introducing social reforms after the war that the world has ever seen, and the professional sociologist will come into his own if he can furnish after the war the directive wisdom necessary to safeguard civilization. The greatest service, according to my lights, which the great thinkers in sociology can render the nation at this time is to study thoroughly the experiences through which the world is now going, so as to be effective in interpreting these experiences and in assisting after the war in the formation of honorable, sound, and intelligent public opinion as to readjustments and reconstructions. Study with scientific thoroughness, with determination to get worked out in time the wise and practicable plans needed by our national social life, but write and lecture about your conclusions after the war. I am taking this advice to heart in my own work for character education of the nation's children, which is certainly vital to the future of civilization.

MILTON FAIRCHILD

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR MORAL INSTRUCTION

The Social Sciences and the War

The social sciences will not come unscathed out of the world-war. Much of their inherited ideology is already shattered. More is crumbling. It is perhaps a small matter, but it seems to me quite likely that what still remains of the classic distinctions between the different social sciences, i.e., economics, politics, history, and sociology, will have been pretty thoroughly broken down and obliterated by spring of 1918.

New distinctions will arise. The necessity for specialization and the division of labor will insure that. The old academic order in which economic, political, and social-welfare problems were thought and taught, each in a separate universe of discourse, will have disappeared. Scholars in the different sciences, studying the same problems from different points of view, may eventually acquire a common language in which they can speak and be understood.

The traditional division of the social sciences is, after all, English and not Continental. It is inherited from a period when the dominant English political theory was individualism; when the state was regarded as a sort of umpire whose function was to preserve the peace between mutually competing and antagonistic individuals; when the government that governed least was the government that governed best, and social welfare was achieved when the natural harmony of antagonistic interests was maintained.

With the rise of the industrial state, organized politically and economically for international competition and international war, the scene changes. The exigencies of the new situation demand of the state not merely freedom, but efficiency. The radicals want not merely individual liberty, but social justice. These demands conflict and the reconciliation is at once an economic and a political problem. It is a nest of problems.

After this war we shall perhaps no longer think of social problems as exclusively economic, political, or social-welfare problems. These will rather represent aspects, points of view, from which almost any social problem may be viewed. It will be easier perhaps to think of them as: administrative problems, i.e. problems

of efficiency; problems of social politics and public policy, i.e., legislative problems; or, finally, problems of social forces, tendencies, trends. In the long run we are compelled to recognize that not only social life, but even social reform, are parts of the cosmic process and, as such, may become the subject of scientific inquiry.

As a matter of fact and of natural history the problems which attract public attention are usually problems of administration. When emergencies arise, we meet them with some novel administrative measures. Later on we formulate a policy to justify the innovations; we do this by interpreting our legislative and administrative experiments. In America, in the last resort, courts do this for us. On the whole, theory follows practice and seeks to generalize, justify, and rationalize it.

Eventually it appears, however, that social life—progress, in short—is, as I have suggested, part of the cosmic progress. We discover that, in pursuing each his own personal ends, we have brought into existence, quite unintentionally, and without design, a vast impersonal institution—the existing state, whatever it happens to be.

In his introduction to the second edition of *Law and Opinion in England* Mr. Dicey points out that for a century and more there has been a constant steady trend in English legislation and opinion from an individualistic to a collectivistic conception of society. The present war has served merely to expedite, it would seem, a change already in process. This change, as he points out, is not the result of argument or of agitation. It must be regarded rather as the relatively unreflecting response and adaptation of a social institution to fundamental changes in its environment. The agitation and the social reformers are less a cause than an effect.

This does not mean that in political life we are any more under the control of blind forces than we are in the realm of physical nature. It does mean that, in order to control the historical forces working in and through us, we must understand them. Thus only do we become masters of our political destinies.

In the long run political policies will be effective and social organizations will be efficient so far as they conform to fundamental

tendencies, for these tendencies represent finally the spontaneous responses of human nature to particular situations. This means that the war, "the war after the war," leagues "to enforce peace," international courts, etc., whatever specific form of international organization the world is now struggling toward—these involve not mere legislative or administrative problems. They involve problems of human nature.

My suggestion, then, as to what sociologists might do in the present crisis is: make a survey of the problems that are now *actual.* Administrative changes made under stress of war may be regarded as fruitful experiments. The vast literature of the war, the novel experiments being tried and still to be tried—all these offer material for investigation and research along fundamental lines.

On the basis of such a survey it would be possible not merely to define and to classify our problems and to discover the work that is already being done and the persons engaged. Eventually some sort of practical co-operation among students might be achieved. In this way we should be in a way, not merely to solve our problems, but to put sociology itself on a broader scientific basis.

ROBERT E. PARK

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO